

Wellesley College News

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Cinema Depicts History Of Man

Departments of Bible and Art Sponsor Talking Picture 'The Human Adventure'

TO HAVE FIVE SHOWINGS

In the words of Dr. James H. Breasted, director of the Oriental institute of the University of Chicago, *The Human Adventure* is "an epic of the ages." This eight-reel talking picture tracing man's rise from savagery to civilization will be presented in Pendleton hall on January 25. The movie, sponsored by the departments of Biblical history and art, will have five showings: at 10:40 a. m.; 3:15 p. m.; 4:40 p. m.; 7:20 p. m., and 8:45 p. m.

In order to gather the evidence for *The Human Adventure*, the Oriental institute under Dr. Breasted posted field expeditions in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, and Iran, thus bringing all of these early oriental lands into a unified picture. These expeditions are so distributed in space and time as to cover the story of the rise of man from the old Stone, perhaps as much as a million years ago, down to the shifting of the main historical current to the Greek and Roman world at the time of Alexander the Great.

To complete the picture two extended trips were made by Professor James H. Breasted and Mr. Charles Breasted to the Near East, and specially chartered airplanes flew some 9,000 miles to visit cities deserted long ages ago. Part of the interest in the picture is this use of modern methods to record the triumphs of past civilizations.

The movie will be shown for members of the college, Dana Hall, Pine Manor, the Wellesley High school, and the general public.

French Troupe Praises Enthusiasm Of College Undergraduate Audience

"The interesting thing," said Marcel Journet, director of the French theater of New York, "is that there is no difference in the responses of a French and an American audience." The plays, he continued, were not at all changed or adapted either for New York or for Wellesley production. The roving reporter smiled when M. Journet asserted, "You Americans do appreciate all the *finesse* and *esprit* of our French *pièces*." At his answer to her next question she beamed. "The college audience? Very sympathetic!" he remarked, his gray eyes twinkling.

After their one New England performance, at Wellesley college, the troupe, who played *Martine* Monday night in Alumnae hall, returned to New York city. Here they plan to remain until March 6 at the Barblizon Plaza theater where they enjoyed great success during their first season last winter. M. Journet spoke of the three plays which the Théâtre presented last year in the six weeks' run; but this year "which is better," he interposed, "we are giving eight plays in a sixteen weeks' season." "We hope to go on the road afterwards," he said. "Canada, perhaps, and Florida, Washington, Boston," he smiled. After mentioning the four plays which the company is rehearsing at the same time, M. Journet called up to the dressing-rooms, "Michelette, Danny, venez! Voila une jeune fille—" and up the stairs flew the roving reporter.

Here she talked at once with the

Weather Postpones Ice Carnival Plans

Dance Still Scheduled for Saturday Night, Snow Carnival May Take Place if Weather Permits

Despite the lack of cooperation of King Winter, which has definitely postponed the Ice carnival, the dance planned for Saturday night, January 23, by the Outing club and Athletic association will still be scheduled. The dance is to be held at Alumnae hall from eight to twelve o'clock and couples will dance to the music of Leon Mayers and his Boston orchestra. Refreshments will be served.

Plans for the dance are under the direction of Natalie Gordon '38 and Miss Harriet Clarke. Formal dress is optional and the price of admission is \$1.00 per couple, \$.75 for girl stags, while men stags will be admitted free of charge. The profits cleared from the dance will be turned over to the Swimming Pool fund.

If there is snow, the snow carnival planned for the afternoon will precede the dance. The program will consist of the judging of snow sculpture at 2 p. m.; slalom race, down hill race, obstacle race, toboggan race 2.30 p. m.; intercollegiate ski-joring 3.30 p. m.; skit on skis by Wellesley and Harvard skiers 4 p. m.; sleigh ride supper at 5.30 p. m.

A tentative date, February 20, is under consideration for the Ice carnival, postponed from January 22.

WOMAN ADVISES ON JOBS

Mrs. Cornelia S. Parker, noted writer and lecturer in economics at the University of California, made the following statement, according to the Associate Collegiate press, urging students to go beyond the "any-job" attitude. "The problem which confronts the modern college woman graduate when hunting a job," she remarked, "is one of creating a new position, not one of applying for some previously planned position in an overcrowded field as most young women do."

whole cast except M. Reitnei. To each question she had three answers, since all the actors spoke English but *vetite* Mlle. Delbruyère, who "does not understand one of your words," as Mme. Burani explained. They agreed vigorously with Mlle. Paulette Lorraine, who said she found the Wellesley audience "spontaneous." M. Gaby Barrère, *Alfred* in the play, added, "They seemed to catch the underlying comedy, laughing where we expected, more quickly perhaps than the New York audiences. Though, of course," he said, "you know *Martine* isn't really a comedy."

M. Journet had said, "We did not adapt the play at all, except that I told them to be careful of their enunciation." And *Alfred* confirmed, "We simply retarded the tempo of our speeches a little for, shall we say, not the unsophisticated but the—well, less trained ear." He mused, "We may have lost you once, but" (hurriedly) "we picked you right up again."

"How long have you been with the Théâtre?" M. Barrère answered, "They (Miles, Delbruyère and Lorraine) are new this year; but mother (Mme. Burani) and I have played from the beginning of last season." As Mlle. Lorraine began again to apply cold cream to her make-up, *Martine* unbuckled her shoes, and Mme. Burani untied her bonnet strings, murmuring, "We have to catch the train of midnight," the reporter slipped in one more question.

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Mr. Frank Talks On 'Seeing Eye'

Co-Founder of Organization Which Trains Dogs to Lead Blind Persons

SERVICE FUND, SPONSOR

Because a blind man wanted to make blindness a "handicap rather than an affliction," the organization known as *The Seeing Eye* was born. The blind man is young Morris S. Frank who will speak at Munger, Friday evening, January 22 at 7:30.

In 1928, Mr. Frank read an article describing the successful development of shepherd dogs as guides for blinded German war veterans. He immediately wrote to the author of the article, Mrs. Harrison Eustis, then engaged in training dogs in Switzerland. She was enthusiastic about Mr. Frank's plan to establish a training center in America. After Mr. Frank's dog, Buddy, trained in Switzerland, had been thoroughly tested in American traffic, *The Seeing Eye* was founded.

Through these marvelously intelligent animals, 125 blind people all over the country are finding new confidence, new independence, and joy in life. The people pay for their dogs out of their own funds as far as possible, but much of the great expense of training and research must be met by contributions. Last year the Wellesley Service fund gave \$100 to *The Seeing Eye* and it is also sponsoring Mr. Frank's lecture.

Phi Sigma Reviews Early History Of Societies At Tradition Night

The roving reporter wiggled into the hall of Phi Sigma, just as Mrs. Marguerite Mallet Raymond greeted a late member to the society's annual Tradition night. The reporter found many of the active and alumnae members present, and the room with the fire on the hearth and its soft, candle-lit atmosphere seemed to hold within itself memories of Phi Sigma's past. The feeling was accentuated when Miss Margaret Christian, a former Wellesley dean and now dean of Simmons college, began speaking of the early beginnings of "society" life.

Phi Sigma with Zeta Alpha were founded in the second year of Wellesley's career by Mr. Durant and interested students. The Beethoven and Microscopical clubs were the only other extra-curricular activities at the time. Shakespeare was rounded in 1877, the following year, and was open to the college at large.

One of the most exciting things about the newly-formed societies was the early rush for members. Phi Sigma, whose early aims were essentially literary, competed with Z. A. to rush and secure Katharine Lee Bates as a member. It was a long run down College hall to Miss Bates' room, and perhaps only because of better sprinting, a Phi Sigma member reached Miss Bates three minutes before the Z. A. member came panting up.

The societies at this time were very serious in nature and were characterized by debates, historical papers and even a Shakespeare quotation match. In spite of this, Phi Sigma and Z. A. were disbanded in 1881 on the charge of frivolity (members wanted to dance on Friday nights) and on the charge that they took too much time from study. In 1889 however, Phi Sigma and Z. A. were re-established through the interest of the faculty and the cooperation of President Shafer. The next few years

Library Announces Book List Deadline

Juniors Must Submit Account of Their Purpose and Methods in Collecting Libraries

The committee in charge of the Juniors' Library prize wishes to announce to members of 1938 the last day on which lists submitted for its prize can be accepted, Monday, May 3. Lists should be in good bibliographical form and there should be presented with each list an account of the purpose and methods of the owner in collecting her library.

Dr. Hill Will Give Illustrated Lecture

An illustrated lecture with slides will be given by Dr. Bert Hodge Hill, who will discuss *Recent investigations in the Acropolis* on Tuesday, January 26 at 8.30 p. m. in Pendleton hall. The lecture is in memory of Miss Mary E. Horton, first professor of Greek at Wellesley.

Dr. Hill, a distinguished archaeologist, was for twenty years (1906-1926) director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. During 1926-1927 he was chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement commission at Athens, and since then has been engaged in archaeological work at various sites in Greece, notably Corinth and Cyprus. Dr. Hill was for two years (1904-1906) lecturer on Greek sculpture here at Wellesley. He is now a lecturer on the Charles Eliot Norton foundation.

Senate Backs Investigation

Has Appointed Committee from Wellesley to Inquire into Teachers' Oath Bill

MISS OVERACKER DIRECTS

After hearing a petition from the American Student union to take action on the Teachers' Oath bill which comes up for a re-hearing in the state legislature next month, the senate has appointed a committee to study all aspects of the bill under the direction of Professor Louise Overacker, of the political science department.

The purpose of the committee is to draw up a scholarly report, based on a thorough investigation of the bill, which will represent the college at large.

The report will then be submitted to the legislature as a representative protest from Wellesley students. The reasons for opposing the bill will be set forth clearly, and it is hoped that it will affect the legislators.

Mary Louise Bartlett '37 heads the committee as chairman, and Miss Overacker will act as faculty adviser. Other committee members are Emily Marks '37, Eleanor Crosby '37, Barbara Lieberman '37, J. Sidney Rectanus '37, Marie L. Hinrichs '38, Harriet Fleischer '38, Betty Anderson '38, Dorothy Voss '39, and Anne Paulsen '39.

High Prizes Offer Incentive To Poets

Publishers Sponsor Contest to Find Additional Poetry for Annual Anthology of Verse

Publishers of the annual *Crown Anthology of Verse* have announced cash prizes amounting to \$50.00 for additional verse for the volume. The contest closes April 1, 1937, and individual poems are limited to 32 lines. There are no restrictions as to theme and style, and, though original, unpublished poems are preferred, reprints are permissible.

Entries are to be addressed to Crown Publishers, Tribune building, New York city. Contributors are not obligated to purchase copies of the finished work.

This contest provides a chance for unknown poets to have some of their work appear in print, and it is hoped that they will avail themselves of this opportunity.

ALUMNAE ENTERTAIN COMMUTERS AT LUNCH

Boston Club Invites Girls of All Classes to Become Acquainted at Annual Meeting

A luncheon for commuters was given today, January 21, in the Faculty Tea room, from 11:40 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. The luncheon is being sponsored by the Boston Wellesley club, and has been arranged by Mrs. Norman Southworth, a member of the club and also the president of the Boston Undergraduates association. Mrs. Southworth was aided by a committee of members of the Boston Wellesley club, each of whom made the arrangements for one class.

Last year the club gave teas for the freshman and senior classes. The senior tea is to be given again this year, but the freshman tea is an uncertainty.

The commuters' luncheon is being given with the aim of acquainting the girls with one another and with the members of the committee. Among the guests in attendance were Mrs. Ewing and Mary Guernsey '38, a commuter herself, who is the village junior for all non-residents.

Societies Give Varied Program

Shakespeare Offers 'Tempest';
Phi Sigma Hears Poetry;
Z. A. Presents Drama

T. Z. E. GIVES TABLEAUX

The six societies held program meetings Saturday evening, January 16. The programs, representative of the work of the societies, were as follows:

Agora held a debate on *Resolved: that the Russian peasant is freer today than he was under the Czar*. Elizabeth Hull '38, Ernestine Hoen '38 and Ruth Nelson '38 won for the affirmative. Those defending the negative side were Ruth Collins '37, Jane Hutchins '38, and Audrey Sluman '37.

A. K. X. gave short topics on the subject of their study this year, the *Trojan Women* by Euripides. Harriet Pribble '37, Betty Bush '37, Frances Graham '38, Frances Nearing '38, and Jane Waterman '37 spoke on the Greek dress and chorus in the time of Euripides and gave a short life of that author.

At Phi Sigma Mr. John Holmes, professor at Tufts and columnist for the *Boston Evening Transcript*, read modern poems, including some of his own works. Mr. Holmes' first volume of poems will be published this March under the title *Address to the Living*. A question period followed. Mr. and Mrs. T. Vail Motter were guests of the evening.

Shakespeare gave three scenes from the *Tempest*, and an article in the *New York Times* on the presentation of Shakespearean plays was read. In Act II, scene 1, Dorothy Pickett '37 took the part of *Sebastien*; Nancy Uebelmesser '37, *Antonio*; Mary Decker '38, *Ariel*; Carolyn Proctor '38, *Gonzolo*; Helen Wigglesworth '38, *Alonso*; Nancy Jane Miller '37, *Adrien*; and Betty Lincoln '38, *Francisco*. In Act III, scene 3, Helen Wigglesworth played *Sebastien*; Viola Turck '37, *Antonio*; Florence Chapman '37, *Ariel*; Margaret Fisk '37, *Gonzolo*; Jane Weisinger '37, *Alonso*; Hope Buckner '37, *Adrien*; Elizabeth Entekin '37, *Francisco*; Harriet Harrison '38, *Prospero*; and Dorothy Sands '37 and Mary Decker '38, the Shapies. Those taking part in Act IV, scene 8 were: Margaret McAdam '37, as *Ariel*; Mary Bruce Taylor '38 as *Prospero*; Betty Hitchcock '37 as *Caliban*; Charlotte Chaffee '38 as *Trinculo*; Alice Lee Massey '37 as *Stephano*; Dorothy Fagg '37 and Jean Kelly '37 as the Spirits. Hope Buckner '37 was in charge of costumes and Jean Jenkins '38 of refreshments.

T. Z. E. was entertained by the presentation of three pictures with music. Sally Curtis '38 was the model for Zubaran's picture of the Virgin. Mary Simpson '37 took part in Velasquez's *Portrait of the King's Jester*. Eleanor Crosby '37 was Goya's Court Lady. Sage Adams '37 and Harriet Rasor '37 played the piano; Peggy Mowry '37 played the violin; and Betty Chapin '37 sang two songs.

Z. A. presented the Enchanted Forest scene from the play *Dear Brutus* by James Barrie. It was given in the form of a radio program with Janet de Vilbiss '38 announcing. Dorothy Lull '37 played *Margaret* and Dorothy Grimes '37 was *Deearth*. Barbara Babcock '37 also took part.

SPEAKER WILL GIVE CATHOLIC VIEWPOINT

The Catholic Viewpoint of Communism will be the subject of a talk by Mr. Patrick Moynihan of Boston, to be given at the next meeting of the Newman club, on Thursday, January 21, at Zeta Alpha house, at 7.15 o'clock. Mr. Moynihan is a member of the Knights of Columbus and one of the best informed laymen in the country on this subject. Supper will be served at 6 p.m. for those who attend.

Dr. Clark Talks On Bio-Physics Work

Speaker From Johns Hopkins Explains Two Types of Experimentation Applied to This Field

The third in the series of vocational meetings arranged by the Personnel bureau was held on Monday, January 18, at 4:40 p. m. in the physics lecture room. Dr. Janet H. Clark, lecturer in physiology at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, gave an interesting talk on *The Opportunities in Bio-Physics*. Miss Louise McDowell introduced the speaker and suggested that Dr. Clark's field was in one of the newly-delineated border-line sciences.

Dr. Clark started her lecture by explaining that Bio-Physics is the application of the methods of the physicist to the problems of the biologist. She also said that this comparatively new science offers great opportunities in the next few years as people begin to recognize its scope.

To show exactly what sort of work is being done in this field, Dr. Clark explained two types of experimentation. The first constitutes the X-ray defraction patterns work which gives valuable information of the molecular arrangement in industrial and textile materials, and also in the bones and muscles of the body. The other phase of work that Dr. Clark described was the effect of radiation on biological material. X-ray and ultra violet ray have been found useful in combating disease and it is the work of the bio-physicist to determine why this is successful.

Dr. Clark concluded by saying that the best approach to this field was through graduate work in statistics. The bio-statistician is needed not only as a teacher, but in many health departments and hospitals throughout the country.

Mlle. Bruel Tells Of Her Mexican Travels

"The most interesting part of my trip to Mexico," began Miss Andrée Bruel when the inquiring reporter asked her about it, "was spending Christmas eve in Tamazunchale. We had not intended going there, but the car broke down so we had to remain there for the night."

Miss Bruel and her companions, Miss Buchler and Miss Tuzet of Wheaton college, motored to Mexico from Naredo, Texas.

"Tamazunchale is a small village on the river Montezuma. It is situated at the foot of the mountains, and the mountaineers gather there to celebrate fiestas, all in bright costumes. The women all wore the 'reboso' or veil which is very simple and modest. They had great numbers of children with them. The men wear a 'serape' which is a sort of rug—hand-woven—with a slit in the middle through which the man puts his head, thus letting the garment hang down in front and back. A man lives in his 'serape'—sleeps in it and is buried in it. And of course they all wear sombreros.

"We walked around the village where the noisy fiesta was being celebrated. We heard a midnight speech in Spanish given on the village square by a man who said he had been sent by the minister of hygiene. He gave an earnest talk on the virtues of fruit sauce for good digestion, and a crowd of people listened to him very seriously."

It was almost time for the midnight Mass, so Miss Bruel and her companions went into the church. They were surprised to find all the churches open during their stay in Mexico, having read that so many had been closed because of the religious persecutions. Although the midnight Mass had not yet begun, the church was already crowded. The women sat on long wooden benches extending the length of the church and facing the middle aisle; the men stood behind them and the late-comers stood at the back of the church. Everywhere there were children and many of the women carried tiny infants in their arms. The peo-

Students Watch Air Phenomena

Miss McDowell Gives Lecture on Discovery, Effect, and Use of Liquid Air

SPECTACULAR EXPERIMENT

Liquid air was explained and demonstrated to members of the physics department and all people interested by Professor Louise S. McDowell on Friday afternoon, January 15, in Pendleton hall.

Miss McDowell, Chairman of the Physics department, started her lecture by explaining the absolute zero of temperature and the difficulties in reaching it since it is 300 degrees less than the atmosphere in which we live. The question of reaching low temperature and of liquifying the atmosphere around us has for centuries been a scientific problem. Men have watched a thimble full of water boiling and expanding to occupy a gallon container. If they could again change it to the volume of the thimble, they thought that they could liquify it.

Miss McDowell continued, giving a brief history of the liquifying of gases, and explaining how Faraday was the first man to succeed in doing this. He, however, only liquified chlorine—not one of the elements of our atmosphere. Gradually, through various relevant discoveries, better methods of liquifying gases were obtained. In 1877 Cailletet and Pictet, working separately, liquified oxygen on the same day. But these men were unable to get the drops of oxygen out of the test tube. That work was done by Wroblewski and Olszowski in 1883. These two Polish physicists also were the first men to liquify air. Hydrogen and helium were later liquified, and by 1908 all the liquified gases could be turned into solids. Pointing out the various countries in which these discoveries were made, Miss McDowell called attention to the internationalism of science.

A slide was shown, illustrating the processes by which liquid air is now manufactured. Miss McDowell, in explaining the mechanism of the machine, said that the Dewar flask in catching the liquid air is our modern thermos bottle not originally made to keep coffee hot, but to keep hydrogen cold.

The speaker ended her lecture by doing numerous experiments with liquid air. This air is so cold that it boils as soon as it touches any vessel that is at room temperature. Miss McDowell inserted various objects—meat, rubber, and flowers—into a vessel of liquid air, and on taking them out, cracked them all with a hammer. A candle of alcohol was made from the liquid air, and when melted by the flame, the alcohol fell in syrup droplets. An egg, a bone, and a stick of paraffin were put in the container; when released and put under a bluish-green light, they retained the color of the light for several moments after it was turned off.

ple were reverent and respectful, but Miss Bruel thought it strange that the service was punctuated with so much noise.

"The windows and doors were open, and outside people were rejoicing and celebrating with firecrackers, bells were clanging loudly and all was pandemonium."

Miss Bruel told us that she had heard something to the effect that church bells were allowed to ring only once a year.

"But," she added slyly, "that's not so bad for the town of Cholula, for it is said that there are 365 churches there."

The innkeeper at Tamazunchale thought it scandalous when he was asked for three separate rooms. He had taken it for granted that they would want one room with three beds. They had to pay what to him was an exorbitant price for the three rooms; which was really less than four dollars. Then they discovered that they had taken the whole hotel! Miss Bruel's

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Lecturer Describes New Gobert College

Dr. Adrienne Gobert Shows Moving Pictures of Her College and Scenes of Mexican Life

Moving pictures of both the new Gobert college and scenes of Mexican life were the main feature in an informal talk by Dr. Adrienne Gobert on the new college for American women which she has founded at Tlalpam, a suburb of Mexico City, on Friday afternoon, January 15, given under the auspices of the Personnel bureau.

Although the college now only numbers a student body of nine, some of whom are freshmen and some juniors, Dr. Gobert is much encouraged in her work. She pointed out the many advantages of studying in a place whose environment is so different from the American girl's habitual one. It served, she said, to sharpen observational powers in one's own way of life through stimulation by new scenes, new ways, and the presence of a people whose color and feeling are utterly different.

Sociology and economics, pursued Dr. Gobert, were subjects studied there most profitably, since Mexico is a veritable laboratory for them; most of the states of Mexico are at various levels of socialism, which permits one to observe at first hand its working, while the people and tribes of the country are excellent subjects for sociological investigation. Gobert College further offers studies in art, archaeology, history of Latin America, politics, ethnology, and French and Spanish language and literature. Weekend trips bring students in contact with different tribes and customs, and with the traces of ancient civilizations and that of the Spanish conquerors.

Most of the faculty are professors at the University of Mexico. Courses are given in English for beginners in the Spanish language, and in Spanish for those more advanced.

Anyone interested in any information may apply to Marthe Dherviliez, 189 Waverly Place, New York.

Letter From Washington Describes New Situations Presented To Congress

The seventy-fifth Congress began its deliberations with a flurry of excitement over the Spanish situation. For the moment that problem has been settled by the passage of a temporary neutrality measure. Free of this, Congress has resumed its usual early session lethargy and little important legislative action may be expected for several weeks.

The annual message of the President, delivered on January 6th to both houses of Congress, followed the usual pattern of Roosevelt messages. He concerned himself, not with specific requests for congressional action, but rather with the broad philosophy which is to guide Administration policies during this year. It is expected that the President will follow up his annual message with a series of specific messages on individual problems. Until he does so, it is too early to state what specific requests he is going to make of Congress.

At the present time, however, it is generally felt that in the field of peace and foreign policy he will center on continuance of the monetary devaluation powers, the Treasury stabilization fund and extension of the reciprocal trade program which expires on June 12. The enactment of a neutrality bill to replace the existing measure which expires on May 1 will follow late in January. The subject of national defense was outlined in broad terms in the President's budget message on January 8.

The Administration finds itself with overwhelming majorities in both houses of Congress, but it is clearly apparent already that a vociferous and potentially strong liberal, progressive bloc is forming in the House. Leaders of this group are Congressman Maverick (D., Tex.) and Congressman Boileau (Prog., Wisc.). Its members favor a liberal economic and social policy at home and are strong in

Peace Attracts Many Followers

Mass Meeting Hears Speakers Suggest Possible Ideas For Peace Action

WELCOME PRACTICALITY

The mass meeting held by the Greater Boston Emergency peace campaign in Tremont Temple on January 12 was a lesson in how many people do not want war.

The speakers were not sentimental pacifists—they gave constructive suggestions, showing by talk the possibility of action. Dr. Maude Royden, speaking on "America's possible leadership for real world peace," urged her audience to right feeling as well as straight thinking for she said, "If you feel strongly enough, you must act." Hers was an emotional appeal that gave reasons for desiring peace, showing America's potentialities as a model of achievement.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy pointed out the danger of war and the price of peace. He indicated the menace of another World war, or a series of world wars that threaten civilization, and showed how it was possible for America to stay out of them by (1) neutrality legislation, (2) a decision as to the role of the army and navy (aggressive or defensive), and (3) a plebiscite to determine American opinion on compulsory enrollment.

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, in giving the relation of religion to peace and the reasons for war, painted the moral causes at the root of all causes. While suggesting nationalization of the munitions industry, reciprocal trade agreements, and a redistribution of the world's economic resources, he urged that the inspiration for such action be drawn from religion.

Such a practical treatment of the attainment of an ideal was in itself an inspiration to all who attended the meeting.

Bill Prevents Export of Munitions

In answer to the President's request for legislative action on the occasion of his annual message, Congress on January 6 responded by passing a neutrality bill to prevent the export of munitions to either side in the Spanish conflict. The measure was designed to block the gap in our existing legislation which concerned itself solely with the problem of international war and said nothing regarding civil strife.

Debates on the House and Senate floors were illuminating in that only one individual, Senator Lewis (D., Ill.), spoke favorably regarding discretionary power for the President. Administration leaders in both houses took pains to reassure their colleagues and the country that the measure of last Wednesday was a mandatory bill which applied equally to all belligerents. Washington observers see this as an indication of Administration recognition of the power of the mandatory group in Congress and over the country.

The most interesting debate of the day centered in the House where attempts were made to amend the measure to make it applicable to cases of civil war any place in the world instead of slinging out the Spanish conflict for individual treatment. Where in the past gag tactics which prevented debate or amendments were employed to secure the passage of neutrality bills, on this occasion the congressional opposition forced open debate. The importance of the House debate lay in two spheres, first that it produced strong opposition to the employment of gag tactics on neutrality during this session, second it served notice on Administration leaders that the temper of Congress

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THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

PERRY was very amazed and slightly alarmed the other day to hear the story of a freshman who was taking a French course. At the end of every lecture the instructor gave a short summary. Imagine the girl's consternation to discover after three weeks of the course that the "short summary" was the next day's assignment.

PERRY overheard two juniors talking about a party one of them had attended. It seemed she had seen a friend of the other girl's at the same party. "What was he doing?" asked the first girl. "Oh," replied the other, "he was just standing there running around in circles."

A class in composition was discussing a character in a story, who, at the tender age of 20 couldn't have known what real love was all about. In one of those silences that comes so abruptly in an argument in which people have all been talking at once, a sigh and a voice ringing with conviction came from the first row, and said, "Ah, yes, that's old enough."

PERRY has decided never to be late again after hearing the economics professor's story about the rather strange looking girl who was always late to her history class. Her instructor decided he'd have to fix that. It so happened that a large chart of central Europe hung on the wall, right near the door. After several days of observation and careful timing, his plan was perfected. The next day he began lecturing about some geographical point and at the precise moment the tardy girl walked in, with a sweep of the hand in the general direction of the door he said, "Look at that map!"

IN a philosophy class the other day, Perry was listening intently to the professor's explanation of the quotation that fear is the pretense of wisdom. "You fear death," he said, "because you think you know what it's like. How do you know it's not a good thing? For another illustration, you are walking down the street at night and are afraid because you think you see a bear. But upon closer inspection you find it is a Harvard student in a raccoon coat and you are no longer afraid, knowing that Harvard students are not to be fied from but embraced."

PERRY had borrowed some class notes from a friend and was a little puzzled by one diagram. He understood most of the graph and the lettering, but couldn't figure out a rectangle in the upper right hand corner. He asked his friend what it was. "Oh that," said his friend, "that's just a window."

"JUST remember two things about Plato, girls," the instructor said, "Bueth and truty, bueth and truty!"

AN English literature instructor was bemoaning the lack of legendary characters in American history. "Of course," he said, "we have a few, like Minnehaha and Calvin Coolidge..."

PERRY was discussing the course in philosophy 102 with a friend of his who had taken it. "Did you have Hobbes and Descartes?" he asked. "No, I had Miss Coolidge," his friend replied.

PERRY finds that the democratic spirit of the Wellesley student is being definitely thwarted in the outside world. Just the other day he heard of two liberal minded students on their way from Washington to Annapolis who thought they would show their good fellowship by sitting in the "Jlm Crow" section of the local coach. They had not been sitting long among their darker-skinned companions, when the conductor in-

formed them that their place was in the front of the car and a generally more amicable atmosphere might be produced if they would avail themselves of their proper place.

PERRY noticed that all the students in a certain class fought for seats near the window. The professor noticed it too, and remarked, "I see that you all gravitate toward the sun." "Like flowers," came the voice from the back of the room.

A Lit class was discussing modern novels. Perry heard one student give a fiery speech regarding how the best seller of today may be practically forgotten by tomorrow. "Who," she concluded "will be reading 'Gone With The Wind' three months from now?" "I'm afraid," said the professor, "it will be the person who started reading it today."

IN a speech class they were discussing a legend from Michigan. The presiding member of the faculty remarked that she thought it was very interesting as the south-west had always been her particular field.

Perry the Pressman

Mlle. Bruel Tells Of Her Mexican Travels

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 3)

room was very large, containing a bed on which three people could have slept comfortably, and a smaller bed on either side.

"But with all this luxury," she sighed, "I couldn't sleep because it was so noisy outside all night."

Later they stopped at Taxco, which is noted for silver jewelry. Miss Bruel showed us a silver ring which she had brought from there. It was adorned with three small bells and she explained that the ring was to be worn over the finger nail.

"I was very much interested in the variety and contrast existing in Mexico," Miss Bruel declared, "both in the natural and in the human way. The climate in the valleys is tropical, and one sees bananas, cactus, and palm trees, roses, and fields of periwinkles in December, while above all tower the snow-covered volcanoes. The names of these volcanoes are interesting—among them Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl—the White Woman."

"The human contrast is brought out very clearly. Mexico City is extremely modern, with noisy automobiles, traffic lights and one-way streets. There are many shops and beautiful houses of wealthy people. And not far away are the small villages where the people have retained their customs for centuries without change. Near Mexico City are several old, mysterious pyramid of the sun—is wider at the archaeologists. They are still magnificent, covered with ornate sculpturing. There is little existing evidence about them but it is believed that they were used for religious sacrifices. One of these pyramids, Teotihuacan—the pyramid of the sun—is wider at the base than the largest of the Egyptian pyramids. Near Teotihuacan is the pyramid of the moon, and the temple of Quetzalcoatl—the plumed serpent. This place was once the site of a large city that has been abandoned and excavations are still being carried on."

Miss Bruel also visited the Palace of Cortez in Cuernavaca, which has been decorated by Diego Rivera, the noted Mexican artist who painted frescoes for Rockefeller Center in New York. He has done many frescoes in the Palace, depicting the life of the Mexicans and the injustices they have suffered. It is a beautiful piece of work in decoration.

Then Miss Bruel showed us postcard pictures of many of the places she visited, some samples of the "serape," colorful baskets, and bits of stone and small pieces of sculpture.

French Actors Praise Wellesley Audience

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

"How do you remember four plays at once?" M. Barrère chuckled, "We don't; didn't you hear us tonight?" Jeanne laughed gaily, charming even through her cold cream. "Gaby," she scolded, "don't give us away!"

Congress Discusses Neutrality Problem

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

was overwhelmingly favorable to a greatly strengthened law along mandatory lines.

It is interesting to note this development in the House. The State Department has been beating the drum up and down the length and breadth of the United States attempting to interpret the Cuse incident and the recent Supreme Court decision on the Curtis-Wright case as arguments for giving the President discretionary powers. Both of these arguments have been thoroughly spiked by congressional advocates of mandatory legislation. They point that in the case of the Cuse shipment at no time had the Administration even asked for powers to control exports in case of civil war. They also point out that the Supreme Court decision which interprets the President's peculiar sphere in the conduct of foreign relations is being confused with the question of the war-making power which is essentially a congressional prerogative.

Assurances by Senator Pittman (D., Nev.) and Congressman McReynolds (D., Tenn.), Administration spokesmen, that a general neutrality bill will be introduced in a few days are discounted by Washington observers. It is expected that no Administration measure will be ready before January 20. Administration activities have been held up pending the return of Secretary of State Hull from Buenos Aires. In the meantime congressional leaders of the mandatory bloc are strategically waiting for the Administration to introduce its measure.

China Buys U. S. Arms

Publication of the first annual report of the National Munitions Control Board reveals that approximately \$26,000,000 worth of arms, ammunition and implements of war have been exported from the United States to foreign countries during 1936. Of this amount China is revealed to have been our heaviest purchaser, leading the list with approximately \$7,000,000 in imports from the United States.

Aircraft provides the bulk of the exports from the United States, nearly \$23,000,000 of the total being in this category.

The report is an interesting document, being the first official compilation of its kind in this country. It provides at least a partial check upon the activities of our manufacturers and exporters.

The report includes a section on tin-plate scrap exports which are regulated under a separate bill passed by the last Congress. The report discloses a loophole in this tin-plate scrap measure, which covers only exports from the United States and not

Travel Bureau Asks For Reservations

The Travel bureau wishes to suggest that those who have even a remote intention of going to Bermuda this spring should make their reservations now. Our limited space is rapidly being filled, and we fear that we shall not be able to accommodate everybody. The \$10 registration fee can be returned in the event that plans have to be changed.

from the territories and insular possessions. It is expected that this section will be amended to cover the omission.

Bill Prevents War Profits

Legislation to control war profits has been introduced by Senator Sheppard (D., Tex.) and Congressman Hill (D., Ala.). The joint measure is essentially the same as that proposed by the late Congressman McSwain in the Seventy-fourth Congress. The McSwain measure was drastically amended before it was approved by the House and although reported out of various Senate Committees, did not receive approval of that body at the adjournment of the last Congress.

The measure is strongly endorsed by the American Legion and contains the essential points of the Legion's universal draft. It has a three-fold purpose: (1) to prevent wartime profiteering; (2) to draft the nation's manpower; and (3) to place industry under federal control during a national emergency.

The Hill-Sheppard bill faces the same objections as that advanced against the McSwain bill which, under the guise of taking the profits out of war, conscripted labor and all other manpower in the event of war or a national emergency. Both peace and labor forces may be counted upon to oppose any such proposal because of its conscription program. Strong attacks will also be made on the measure because in its later form it will undoubtedly have less drastic tax provisions.

The measure gives the President the essential powers requested by the War and Navy departments to carry out its mobilization plan. It is significant that the mobilization plan in its present form omits any reference to labor and press control but it is understood that legislation to cover both of the issues is ready for introduction whenever a war emergency arises.

It is expected that the Hill-Sheppard bill will be reported out of the Military Affairs Committee in the House early in this session. It is not probable that the measure will be approved by the House unless it is drastically amended to cover the objections regarding conscription and press control.

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C. A. NOTES

Chapel Service

Reverend Douglas Horton of the United Church, Hyde Park, Chicago, will lead the Chapel service on Sunday, January 24. Dr. Horton, a graduate of Princeton, has been minister of United Church since 1931, and since 1933 a lecturer in practical theology at the Chicago Theological Seminary. During the war he served as a chaplain in the United States navy. He has written several well-known books, *A Legend of the Graal*, *Taking a City, Out into Life*, and *The Art of Living Today*.

Religious Discussion

Dr. Leslie Glenn of Christ Church, Cambridge, led the second of a series of religious discussions on Wednesday evening at Stone hall. A short talk by Mr. Glenn was followed by a general discussion open to all. The last meeting in this series will be held in Beebe hall, Wednesday, January 27 at 7:30.

Defense Budgets Soar

Army and Navy budgets will continue to soar according to proposed expenditures contained in the annual budget message of the President. Approximately \$980,000,000 will be spent for military purposes in the 1937-38 fiscal year. This sum will be contained in the regular appropriation bills for both services. It does not include additions voted by Congress, deficiency bills, or relief allocations.

Increases for the 1938 fiscal year
(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

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WELLESLEY IN ACTION

The person who devotes his life to the ideal of scholarship is seldom active outside academic walls. Too often the person active in the practical world lacks the scholarly background that would give his work accuracy and proportion.

Wellesley fosters high ideals and one of these ideals should be the effective combination of scholarship and action. Senate's recent stand on the Teachers' Oath bill carries out this ideal.

The Teachers' Oath bill affects us as students, and as students we are acting on it. Senate has appointed a committee to study all the aspects of the bill under the direction of Professor Louise Overacker. The findings of this committee will be published in the News, and opinions or suggestions from the college at large will be welcomed in the free press column of the News. The research completed, this committee will compile a scholarly report on the subject.

This report will be submitted to the Massachusetts state legislature as a representative protest from Wellesley students and, it is hoped, will have some effect when the bill comes up for hearing this year.

Such a combination of scholarship and action in a matter which vitally concerns us all is in the best Wellesley tradition, a tradition valuable to follow long after graduation.

WELLESLEY ICEBERGS

To do better than someone next to us simply because things do not come easily to the other person, holds no gratification; to better our own record—there is a trick well worth the trying. The thought that, if we were judged on the basis of our individual I.Q.'s, many of us would receive low grades, has always interested us. Too many of us, over-conscious that we are the creme de la creme of the country, glide along on a minimum of effort, depending on our innate intelligence to get us through.

We recently read an article which said that most of us never do our best. This is the basis for the predominant feeling of dissatisfaction with our life. We are like an ice-berg, so the article said, with the major part of our ability unseen, under the water. Why do we invent excuses for putting off our work, if not because we feel we shall not reach our own standards?

Now, with New Year resolutions behind us and midyears ahead, can we not take stock of our own ability and determine to utilize the part "beneath the water"? Suppose the system of marking were based on individual ability—would you pass the grade?

A POWER TO THE GOOD

It seems as though some men are intrinsically of a finer stuff than most of us. They are those men apparently destined to go through potentially embittering experiences, growing in understanding and hope. Dr. W. W. Mattson, father of the kidnapped boy, is a man so gifted. The breadth of view and generosity of his talk at a press interview last week was nothing less than amazing. His desire to deny all accusations of mismanagement on the part of the press or police in view of the tragic outcome of the incident showed an unusually broad concern.

Admirable, too, was his gentlemanly attitude toward what he admitted to be "an overly avaricious news service." Very possibly, of course, the unbridled scandal hunting press of America has done a great deal of damage in recent kidnapping cases. All of us are reminded, in times like these, of the more moral, respectful, self-restrained attitude of the British press last December on certain events which in America were played up as a perfect "scoop."

Furthermore, it seems to us that we are not simply being pious when we commend Dr. Mattson's final remarks. His utter lack of anything so small as bitterness or anger at the brutal killer of his son is goodness in the highest sense. The sincerity in his talk makes us feel that his aim is not vengeance, but simply justice. And his assurance, in the face of so much that points the opposite way, that his son did not die in vain should make the most realistic of us pause at least, and wonder. If a man in circumstances so trying as those can feel that there is a power to the good in all things, that conviction must be worth thinking about.

What have the gods been thinking of, or are they just Gods! dreaming the hours away, up there on Olympus? Have they forgotten that winter should be white, as white as the sea-foam flecking the blue water, white with deep swirling snow? Do they not know that Wellesley college has been planning a snow and ice carnival, and that now all their gods' blustering will be too late to mend matters and freeze over the warm waves of Lake Waban; four days it takes for ice to form thick enough to skate on; and that unless they quickly change their drowsy smiles to cold frowns no expert skiers will stem down Observatory hill, and her-ring-bone up it. Come, gods, awake! Brush the slumber from your eyes and command, "Let snow descend upon Wellesley."

THE BEST EXAM?

What's the good of it all? If any of you have faced this problem in this period of storm and stress, we have a message for you from Lincoln Steffens which may encourage youth about the "good of it all." "Remember," says Steffens, "that nothing is done, finally and right; that nothing is known, positively and completely. There is everything for youth to take over, and it is an inspiration for them to learn."

"That we have not now and never had in the history of the world a good government."

"That there is not now and never has been a perfectly-run railroad, school, newspaper, bank, theater, factory . . . That the best picture has not yet been painted; the greatest poem is still unsung; the mightiest novel remains to be written; the divinest music has not been conceived even by Bach."

Our achievements are all for us to choose in any field for which we are adapted. There is not room for cynicism or despair in our world . . . there is too much that needs doing. And as a final reminder, we may gain inspiration from the thought that the best mid-year exam is still to be written.

"IS COLLEGE WORTH WHILE?"

With the value of college education being more and more frequently questioned, we think that these excerpts from a speech delivered by Dr. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith college, given before the twelfth annual congress of the National Student federation is interesting.

"The utter chaos in the field of education as to what our objectives ought to be is increasingly apparent as one talks with students and faculty."

"Professor John Dewey in his book *Some Aspects of Modern Education* sums the matter up in these words. 'At the present time education has no great directive aim. It grows, but it grows from specific pressure exerted here and there, not because of any large and inspiring social policies. It expands by piecemeal additions, not by the movement of a vital force within.'

"Last year a class in Modern Social Problems at Smith College made a study, under my direction, of 87 American colleges. We took as our objective the discovery of how great an influence these institutions were having on the social thinking of the students on their campuses. Hundreds of letters were written to leading administrators, faculty members and students. College newspapers were studied and visits to nearly all of the colleges involved in the study were made. Over one hundred students took part in the investigation."

"We raised three main questions: Would four years spent on the campus of the college being studied enable the average student to think more clearly and intelligently on the problem of peace and war, the attitudes involved in race prejudice, the growing complexity in relations between men and women in marriage and the building of homes, and the struggle toward a better and more just economic order?"

"The results of our inquiry were far from encouraging. Many faculty members wrote that they would let us know what they actually felt was happening on their local campus provided no mention would be made as to the source of the information. College presidents were careful to make replies which would not be open to criticism from the most conservative philanthropist. One State university president wrote: 'I do not believe that any question involving controversial social issues ought to be discussed on a university campus.'"

"Students were divided in their opinions, but the majority stated that the four years of college tended to turn out men and women better able to exploit their fellows rather than inspired to build a better social order. Of the World Patriotism to which Dr. De Madariago of Spain has made reference, as quoted in the editorial of the *New York Times*, we discovered very little evidence."

Students wrote that whatever world

peace sentiment they had acquired during their college years had come through outside sources rather than from the college as an institution.

"Race prejudice is rampant on the average American college campus."

"Since 1870 the population of our country has increased 300 per cent, the marriage rate has increased 400 per cent but divorce has mounted 2000 per cent. The average college is doing little to help young people gain any significant or intelligent understanding of the sex factors in life. They can learn all about the anatomy of a frog or a white rat, but of the fundamental elements that make for happiness or tragedy in marriage little help is offered."

"Few students know the difference between a vertical and a horizontal labor union, even though they have taken courses in economics. Large numbers of campuses are devoted to turning out another generation which will uphold the *status quo* and adapt themselves to their environment, rather than helping them to be alive to the injustices and economic ills of that environment, capable of offering intelligent criticism or constructive suggestions, looking toward changes."

FREE PRESS COLUMN

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 11 A. M. on Monday.

Reminder

To the Wellesley College News:

It has happened recently in some society houses that members of college organizations have neglected to notify the society president when they borrowed furnishings from the house. The result has been that anything from silverware to a piano has been found to be missing at the most inopportune moment. The Inter-Society council requests that anyone who wishes to take an article from one of the houses make known to the society the time when it will be taken and when it is to be returned. This co-operation will be greatly appreciated and will help to avoid such disconcerting experiences as arriving for tea and finding that the tea pot has been carried off.

Eleanor McCormick '37,
Secretary of the
Inter-Society Council

Cry For Courtesy

To the Wellesley College News:

The other day we waited at the college post office while a freshman mailed her laundry case. After she had pasted on the stamps she asked how long it would take the case to reach home. With no apparent reason, the attendant snapped back that they were there to mail packages and not to guess how long it would take for the packages to reach their destinations. Very much subdued, the freshman backed off.

If in this sort of thing happened just once in a while we might think it was a case of getting out of the wrong side of the bed in the morning. But again and again we have heard complaints about the incivility of the post office attendants. Doubtless college girls are thoughtless and do forget to scrape the dead remnants of stamps from laundry bags, but certainly out in the wide wide world parcel post men do not glare at you and button up their lips and request in an icy voice that you remove them. Even the most humble question is answered grudgingly by the college post office. What is the matter? Is it because they are sheltered here at Wellesley that they seem to have forgotten the meaning of the words "Civil Service"?

We have struggled through three years of being snapped at by the post office; we can probably survive this year, but can't the college generations that come after us find that the post office combines courtesy and service?



On The Morning After Vacation

(With Apologies to Lewis Carroll)

"The time has come," my room-mate said,

"To think of many things,
Of themes, exams, and quizzes, that
The happy New Year brings.
For time at Wellesley does not march,
But flies along on wings."

The sun was shining not at all,
'Twas only half-past seven.
The room looked bleak and cold and bare;

My bed seemed just like heaven.
And I was sleepy, 'cause at home,
I get up at eleven.

"I weep for you," my room-mate said,
"I deeply sympathize.
But if you want some breakfast, dear,
I think it would be wise
To se lever, to stehen auf,
In other words, to rise."

I burrowed down, pretending not
To hear what she had said.
The room was silent, and I thought
That she, perhaps, had fled.
But I was wrong, because just then
She pulled me out of bed.

I got up rather sulkily;
I was a little hurt.
I thought she'd been a bit abrupt,
At least a trifle curt.
I donned some basic garments,
And a sweater and a skirt.

I went to get my ankle sox,
But finding them was slow.
I wept like anything to see
The holes in every toe.
If these were only darned, I thought,
I wouldn't have to sew.

"If seven maids with seven needles
Darned for half a year,
Do you suppose that they could mend
The stockings I have here?"
"I doubt it," said my room-mate,
And I shed a bitter tear.

I took a pair that matched my skirt,
And put them on my feet.
They each contained a hole or two,
And that was scarcely neat.
But then I had to hurry down
To get a bite to eat.

We made our way along the hall,
Feeling more and more
That breakfast would feel good inside,
But when we reached the door
We stopped, because the maid had
shut it
Quite a while before.

"It seems a shame," my room-mate said,
"To play us such a trick,
When they have got us up so soon
And made us trot so quick."
I only answered that it was
Enough to make one sick.

Concentration

The power
To concentrate
Alas,
Is not mine.

I keep my eyes
Right on my book.
I never look
Up and around.

But my mind,
Sad to say,
Is focussed on
Truant thoughts.

I listen for
The postman's tread.
I think the phone
Will ring for me.

Sometimes I wish
Harvard and Tech
Were not so
Very near.

The Theatre

Stage:

COLONIAL—*Pride and Prejudice*
SHUBERT—*Reflected Glory*. Opening Jan. 25 for two weeks
The Masque of Kings.

PLYMOUTH—Philip Merivale in
And Now Good-bye

COPLEY—WPA Federal Theatre
presents *Help Yourself*

Cinema:

METROPOLITAN—*Maid of Salem*;
Stage: Herbert Mundin

LOEW'S STATE—*After The Thin Man*

RKO KEITH'S—*The Man Who Lived Again*

FINE ARTS—Elizabeth Bergner in
As You Like It

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE—Jan.
21-23 *The Gay Desperado*
and 15 *Maiden Lane*. Jan.
25-27 *Valiant Is The Word For Carrie* and
Thank You, Jeeves

CAMPUS CRITIC

Experimental Play

Every degree of feeble-mindedness was expressed, from morons to idiots, on the stage at Alumnae, Saturday, January 16, when members of the class of 1940 presented *The Rope*, by Eugene O'Neill.

Harriet Lundgaard, '40, directed the play and did a creditable job with rather difficult material. The tendency of most actors in depicting an insane person is to over-act, and these proved no exception. Virginia Dolan '40 as *Mary*, the idiot granddaughter, turned in the best performance. She seemed to enjoy her role, and the audience certainly enjoyed watching her. Alicia Gallagher '40 was adequate as *Abraham*, the grandfather, although at times the part seemed to get away from her. Then, the audience felt that *Abraham* was acting Miss Gallagher, instead of the reverse. As for the other characters, *Luke*, played by Nancy Bogardus '40, was the least convincing of the lot. She gained confidence as the play progressed, but then lost it again through an imperfect knowledge of her lines. Beatrice Wakefield as *Pat* enacted the part with a brogue which was excellent when she remembered to use it. Gertrude Carey's *Annie* was weak in the beginning but excellent at the end.

The best part of the production was the make-up and scenery. The former, which must have been difficult, was very well done, and the setting and lighting were effective.

It was an interesting experiment which Barn tried—producing an all-freshman play, and the class of 1940 did well with their difficult material. It should be interesting to see it done again with a play better suited to their talents.

M. A. F. '38

Gorbousova Performs

The qualities of the violoncello as a solo instrument were exhibited to brilliant advantage before a large audience at Alumnae hall last Thursday evening, January 14, when Raya Gorbousova, noted Russian 'cellist, appeared as guest artist of the Wellesley Concert fund's third presentation. Miss Gorbousova chose a program of Caporale, Haydn, Weber, Tchaikowsky, Chopin, and Sarasate, especially appropriate in its general character as a display of the singular technical brilliance of her playing.

An intense, emotional, and, to the Anglo-Saxon ear, a distinctly Russian quality of tone was revealed in the beautiful melody of the *largo* from Caporale's *Sonata in D minor*. The allegro contained an admirable execution of difficult *spiccato* passages in the upper registers of the A string, while the slow *adagio* presented the welcome contrast of a lyric theme and the sustained sonority of lower strings. The *allegro spiritoso* of the *finale* rivalled the second movement in the difficult complexity of fingering and bowing.

Haydn's *Concerto in C major* followed this opening selection. Of particular beauty was the solemn, curved melody of the slow movement with its richness of double stop variations in opposition to the rapid scales of the first movement and the charming Haydnian theme of the *finale*. A sonatina of Weber completed this first half of the program, featuring a theme and variations of varied character, from a fanciful miniature march through *arpeggios*, a vigorous *martele*, syncopations, and a quiet *adagio* to the swift and furious *spiccato* of the final variation.

Tchaikowsky's *Rococo Variations* commenced the second group with their juxtaposition of extreme romantic lyricism and extreme virtuosity. A *largo* by Weber followed, of a singularly rich and mellow tonality, all too swiftly culminating in the technical passages of the *Rondo*, which was of such complexity as to tax every skill and ingenuity of the artist. The exquisite refinement of the succeeding Chopin *Nocturne* proved Miss Garbousova equal to the most sudden alteration of mood; here the 'cello became an instrument capable of the most fragile fantasy, the most remote mystery. This mood of romance became in turn the rhythmic gaiety of the dance in Sarasate's concluding *Zapateado*.

Adverse criticism of Miss Garbousova's performance might be well founded in the overbearing technical character of the music which she chose. Her playing reveals amazing certainty of finger, and skillful execution of the most difficult feats of bowing, despite what seemed an unusual stiffness and rigidity of forearm and wrist. Passages of extreme technical difficulty and detail were interwoven with ease and dexterity; although the more strident quality of the A string was not improved by constant exploitation and repeated *glissando*, while the extraordinarily beautiful lower tones of her instrument were displayed with too great an infrequency. But Miss Garbousova is a celebrated virtuoso, and her performance as such was one of rare excellence. She was assisted by Mr. Leon Tumarkin who filled with commendable ability the difficult role of substitute accompanist.

M. M. '37.

Mortine

The French theatre of New York deserves high praise for its excellent presentation of Jean-Jacques Bernard's *Mortine*. The striking quality about the play itself was the simplicity with which the story was carried out. There were only five characters and a single main plot throughout the play, thus allowing for no irrelevant material. Each of the five scenes contributed only to the establishment of the idea upon which the plot was based.

The story is that of an unschooled peasant girl in love with a cultured gentleman, who is drawn away from her by the charm of an attractive woman of his own class. The unhappy girl finally marries the peasant who has long been her admirer and settles down to the quiet existence she has always known.

Mlle. Danièle Delbruyère was outstanding as the peasant, *Mortine*. She is an accomplished emotional actress, and was especially convincing in her crying scenes. M. Georges Reinol was more than adequate as the suave *Julien*, and M. Gaby Barrère gave an excellent interpretation of the character of the blunt peasant, *Alfred*. Paulette Lorraine, as the charming *Jeanne*, was excellent, as was Mische-

lette Burani in the role of *Madame Mervan*, *Julien's* grandmother who contrives the marriage of *Julien* and *Jeanne*, as well as that of *Martine* and *Alfred*.

The action of the play may have seemed a bit slow to an American audience, but this is not really a fair criticism to make, since it must be remembered that because of the difference in French and American temperaments, the dramatic idioms in which the plays of the two nations are written must necessarily differ also. The play was very well received by the audience as a whole, and the department of French is to be congratulated upon making possible for the college so fine an evening's entertainment.

S. M. U. '38

Bibliofile

Miss Cather Mistaken

Not Under Forty by Willa Cather.
Alfred A. Knopf. New York, 1936.
147 pp.

By the very selection of her title Willa Cather offers a challenge to the average college student who might be interested in her most recently published book. In the preface she frankly states that the title, *Not Under Forty*, is meant to be "arresting." "It means that the book will have little interest for people under forty years of age" the author declares; and because of this introduction, if for no other reason, we are curious about the content of such a book.

Further inspection reveals that the book is a collection of short essays and personal sketches—the first of the kind to be published by Willa Cather. These six sketches all have some literary application, and written in an intimate vein, they disclose a great many of the author's own views on the art of writing. Her frequent references to well known authors of former years and her facile use of quotations make one appreciate this writer's thorough background knowledge of literature.

Each essay is a complete entity in itself and has no relation to the others in the group, but they are neatly arranged with consideration of varying order according to the subject matter. "A Chance Meeting," the first of the essays, is a charming account of Willa Cather's personal acquaintance with Madame Grout, that famous niece of Gustave Flaubert—the recipient of *Lettres de Flaubert a sa Nièce Caroline*. The second piece, offering variety, amounts to a dissertation on the faults of the modern novel, and she has aptly named it "The Novel Démeublé."

The remaining sketches include personal recollections of Mrs. James T. Fields, the wife of the publisher; Miss

Sara Orne Jewett, a story teller in her own right; and Katherine Beauchamp, née Mansfield. To break the possible monotony of the individual stories the author includes a very illuminating criticism of Thomas Mann's book, *Joseph and His Brothers*.

In her short book, Willa Cather shows a complete mastery of the personal essay type, for her familiar style brings these very shadowy figures of the too fast receding past back to life for her readers, so that we regret not having known them as she knew them. She has allowed her own personality to form a part of the incident she is relating.

Willa Cather was mistaken in supposing that people under forty would find little of interest in her book; we may find much of interest in her sketches of the pre-war days. If there were any fault to be found with the essays, it might be that the author has aired perhaps too much her valuable knowledge of the great men of literature. But even in this fault the college student may find inspiration in the realization of the rich pleasure and experience possible for the really well informed person.

H. H. '38

Congress Discusses Neutrality Problem

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

include funds for construction of two 35,000 ton battleships, large increases in military and naval air services, increases in enlisted personnel in accordance with the expansion program of the services and significant increases in National Guard expenditures.

At the present time plans are under way for House consideration of the Navy bill late in February, to be followed by the Army supply bill in March. At this time, battle lines are being formed to resist the heavy war allotment. Western senators, both Democrats and Republicans, have announced that they will fight the Administration proposals. Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.) has termed the construction of two \$50,000,000

battleships "wasted money." Senator Nye, (R., N. D.) stated that the Administration's heavy Army and Navy expenditure "simply does not make sense." He said, "no other nation on earth is as safe from attack." It is expected that House opponents of militarism will likewise join in a concerted effort to limit these rapidly mounting and dangerous armament expenditures.

Behind the whole question of billion dollar Army and Navy spending is the problem of the lack of a clear-cut, integrated national defense policy to guide our expenditures. While every other major country has integrated its defense organization into a single department, the United States has continued with its outmoded two-department organizational policy. Critics, however, point out a still more serious problem in that while the State Department has its policy on foreign affairs as laid down by Congress and achieved through diplomatic negotiations, the Navy Department has continued to sponsor a vastly different naval policy which is in direct conflict with our openly announced national policy of the "good neighbor," our non-aggression and non-intervention policy and the new neutrality program of not protecting trade in war time.

The Democratic party will undoubtedly be reminded by its own members in Congress that in 1932 they stood for a survey of our national defense policy. President Roosevelt will also be reminded of a speech which he made in 1928, at which time he criticized our lack of a policy as a serious omission. Speaking in New York on February 25, 1928 he said,

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

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Group Sets Up Child Labor Day

Amendment to Constitution Needs Twelve More States for Ratification

CHILD LABOR USED WIDELY

Each year for over thirty years, the National Child Labor committee has set aside the last week-end in January as Child Labor day. In response to a plea of this organization, the News publishes the following material on the matter.

Only eight states have laws prohibiting factory employment for children under sixteen. Child labor still flourishes in the beet fields, Turpentine farms and other branches of the southern lumber industry still thrive on child labor. Youngsters who, in our own homes, would be considered babies, work a "sun-up, sun-down" day.

An amendment to the Constitution merely giving Congress the indisputable power to legislate on the subject was passed in the Senate and the House of Representatives in 1924. Thirty-six states must ratify the amendment before it becomes part of the Constitution. Twenty-four states have acted favorably; 12 more must do so. No time limit has been set for ratification, and states which have rejected may subsequently ratify.

The legislatures of the following states will be called upon to consider the amendment in 1937: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

When the measure first came before the states for ratification, a terrific campaign of opposition was launched by the National Association of Manufacturers, according to its own admission. Only four states

ratified during the next two years, and only six states had ratified up to 1933. With the depression, however, and the obvious economic as well as social undesirability of allowing children to work while millions of adults were idle, interest in the amendment revived and 18 states ratified in 1933 to 1935.

The amendment has always been a strictly non-partisan issue. Passed by a Republican congress, with the aid of Democratic votes, its ratification is now being urged by President Roosevelt as the obvious method to secure permanent elimination of child labor, and is likewise being urged by outstanding Republicans.

When the NRA was declared unconstitutional on May 27, 1935, the child labor provisions which had been incorporated in practically all of the industrial codes were abruptly terminated. These provisions in general set a 16-year age minimum for employment, with light work outside of school hours permitted in non-manufacturing occupations at 14 years, and, in most industries, an 18-year age minimum for especially hazardous occupations.

What has happened since the code provisions ceased to operate?

No figures are yet available covering the country as a whole, but there are sufficient data to show the general trend. With federal regulation removed, with employers once more free to employ child labor, subject only to state laws, low-paid children are again entering the labor market to compete with adults and are getting jobs. Neither state regulation nor the fading memory of code regulation has proved able to prevent a return of children to sweatshops and mills.

The following information, some statistical and some illustrative, has been compiled from official reports and newspaper clippings:

Reports to the Children's bureau of the United States department of labor, covering 12 states and 107 cities in other states show that only 7,500 regular employment certificates were issued to children under 16 during the entire year of 1934. In

the same places, 12,000 certificates, or 55 per cent more, were issued in the seven months following the Supreme Court outlawry of NRA.

In the states and cities reporting the occupations for which employment certificates were issued, it was found that manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile industries absorbed 29 per cent of the children going to work after the protection of the NRA codes was removed, as compared with only 5 per cent in 1934.

"It is true that numerically considered a total of even 12,000 children exchanging school life for work may not loom large in comparison with the thousands who continue their education until they become 16. But the fact that such an increase as is here shown could take place during a period when there was no scarcity of adult labor, and immediately following the experience under the NRA that demonstrated the practicability of eliminating child labor altogether, is of great significance to all who have at heart the welfare of the growing generation. As industrial conditions continue to improve, there is grave danger that children will again be drawn into industry in as large numbers as before the depression."

The conditions in Massachusetts are reported by the *Christian Science Monitor* of December 4, 1935:

"Reports are already trickling into Miss Wiesman's office on Beacon Hill (Massachusetts Consumers' League) indicating that ridiculously low wages are being offered to youngsters bearing work certificates furnished by local school authorities.

"One girl was offered \$5 a week on a sewing job, working seven hours a day, provided she worked free for one week as an apprentice.

Congress Discusses Neutrality Problem

(Continued from Page 5, Col. 5)

"What we need is a survey of civilians whom the people will trust to

tell us what problems of national defense may arise for which we need a navy." No steps have been taken to date to carry out this party pledge or the personal observation.

Trade Agreements Publicized

The state department has announced a significant modification of its procedure for negotiating reciprocal trade pacts with foreign countries. A committee for reciprocity information has been set up. The function of the committee is to make available to interested groups in this country information as to contemplated agreements and the specific articles or commodities on which tariff adjustments are being considered.

It will be remembered that in 1936 election campaign Republican spokesmen repeatedly criticized state department procedure in negotiating agreements because of the alleged secrecy surrounding them. State department officials pointed out that they have always provided an opportunity for those who opposed the negotiations of specific agreements on different items to give their views but this was allowed only after preliminary negotiations had been carried through with the foreign country involved. Observers feel that most of the protests on this point come from those individuals and companies who oppose any reduction of our high protective tariff.

Under the new agreement, all those who have an ax to grind for a particular industry or product will have ample notice in advance so that they can prepare their arguments and submit their views prior to the beginning of negotiations. Modification of the regulations, it is expected, will go far toward smoothing the path for reenactment of the reciprocal trade law which expires June 12 of this year.

—Washington Information Letter
National Council for Prevention of War.

CALENDAR

Thursday, Jan. 21: 4:00 P. M. Faculty Assembly Room, Green Hall. ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

6:30 P. M. Horton House. Shop Club dinner and meeting.

Friday, Jan. 22: 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Underdonk will lead. The choir will sing special music.

7:30 P. M. Munger Hall. Mr. Morris Frank will give a talk on "The Seeing Eye," illustrated with moving pictures. (Service Fund.)

Saturday, Jan. 23: 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss McAfee will lead.

WINTER CARNIVAL (weather permitting) under the auspices of the Outing Club.

2:00 P. M. Judging of snow sculpture. 2:30, slalom, downhill, obstacle and toboggan races. 4:00, "Melodrama on Skis." 5:30, sleigh-ride supper.

8:00-12:00 P. M. Alumnae Hall. Dancing (dress optional). Tickets \$1.00 couple. \$7.50 stag, on sale at ticket booth, Green Hall, 8:40-12:30, 1:40-4:30 Jan. 20-22, 8:40-12:30 Jan. 23, and at the door. (Athletic Association.)

Sunday, Jan. 21: 11:00 A. M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Rev. Douglas Horton, The United Church of Hyde Park, Chicago.

Monday, Jan. 25: 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss McAfee will lead.

*Pendleton Hall. A talking picture, the "Human Adventure," produced by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago under the supervision of Dr. Breasted, showing the development of the art and history of ancient civilization from the standpoint of archaeology. Showings at 10:40 A. M., 3:15, 4:40, 7:20 and 8:45 P. M. The morning performance is not open to the public. (Departments of Art and Biblical History.)

Tuesday, Jan. 26: 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Mrs. Houck will lead.

8:30 P. M. Pendleton Hall. Horton Lecture (illustrated) on "Recent Investigations on the Acropolis," by Dr. Bert Hodge Hill, former director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. (Department of Greek.)

Wednesday, Jan. 27: 8:15 A. M. Morning Chapel. Miss Coolidge will lead.

NOTE: *Wellesley College Art Museum, Jan. 8-30, exhibition of drawings and sketches by Lessing Whitford Williams, architect, of New York.

*Open to the public.

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